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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:31:11 ON 26 NOV 2007
L1                STRUCTURE UPLOADED
                  EXP BIM2001/CN
                  EXP BIM-2001/CN
                  EXP BIM 2001/CN
L2              1 S E3

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:32:17 ON 26 NOV 2007
L3              6 S L2
L4              2 S L3 AND NASOPHARYN?

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:32:59 ON 26 NOV 2007

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:35:01 ON 26 NOV 2007
L5            974 S FARNESYL(W)TRANSFERASE
L6           6064 S ANTHRACYCLINE
L7           2472 S (CANCER OR TUMOR OR NEOPLAS?)(8A)(NASOPHARYN?)
L8              2 S L5 AND L7
L9              4 S L6 AND L7
L10             1 S L5 AND L6 AND L7
L11             1 S L8 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)
L12             2 S L9 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)
L13             1 S L10 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:35:18 ON 26 NOV 2007

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:35:47 ON 26 NOV 2007

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:35:56 ON 26 NOV 2007

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:36:07 ON 26 NOV 2007

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:36:07 ON 26 NOV 2007

     INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE,
     AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS,
     CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB,
     DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 10:08:53 ON 26 NOV 2007
               SEA NASOPHARYN? AND (ANTHRACYCLINE OR DOXORUBICIN OR EPIRUBICIN
                ---------
              48   FILE ADISCTI
              11   FILE ADISINSIGHT
               7   FILE ADISNEWS
               3   FILE BIOENG
             104   FILE BIOSIS
              10   FILE BIOTECHABS
              10   FILE BIOTECHDS
              27   FILE BIOTECHNO
               1   FILE CABA
              93   FILE CAPLUS
               3   FILE CONFSCI
              14   FILE DDFB
             178   FILE DDFU
               1   FILE DISSABS
              14   FILE DRUGB
             217   FILE DRUGU
             415   FILE EMBASE
              38   FILE ESBIOBASE
              29   FILE IFIPAT
               2   FILE IMSDRUGNEWS
               7   FILE IMSRESEARCH
               3   FILE LIFESCI
             155   FILE MEDLINE
              48   FILE PASCAL
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                4    FILE PHAR
                3    FILE PHIN
                6    FILE PROMT
                6    FILE PROUSDDR
              108    FILE SCISEARCH
              193    FILE TOXCENTER
             1328    FILE USPATFULL
              212    FILE USPAT2
                3    FILE VETU
               33    FILE WPIDS
               33    FILE WPINDEX
L14              QUE NASOPHARYN? AND (ANTHRACYCLINE OR DOXORUBICIN OR EPIRUBICIN
                 ---------
                 SEA NASOPHARYN? AND (ANTHRACYCLINE OR DOXORUBICIN OR EPIRUBICIN
                 ---------
                 2    FILE CAPLUS
                 1    FILE EMBASE
                 1    FILE IFIPAT
                 1    FILE MEDLINE
                 1    FILE PASCAL
                 1    FILE SCISEARCH
                 2    FILE TOXCENTER
                35    FILE USPATFULL
                 1    FILE USPAT2
                 1    FILE WPIDS
                 1    FILE WPINDEX
L15              QUE NASOPHARYN? AND (ANTHRACYCLINE OR DOXORUBICIN OR EPIRUBICIN
                 ---------
                 SEA NASOPHARYN? AND ((FARNESYL(W)TRANSFERASE) OR (BIM 2001))
                 ---------
                 2    FILE CAPLUS
                 1    FILE DDFU
                 1    FILE DRUGU
                 1    FILE EMBASE
                 1    FILE IFIPAT
                 1    FILE MEDLINE
                 1    FILE PASCAL
                 2    FILE SCISEARCH
                 2    FILE TOXCENTER
                47    FILE USPATFULL
                 3    FILE USPAT2
                 1    FILE WPIDS
                 1    FILE WPINDEX
L16              QUE NASOPHARYN? AND ((FARNESYL(W) TRANSFERASE) OR (BIM 2001))
                 ---------

     FILE 'EMBASE, MEDLINE, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 10:11:47 ON 26 NOV 2007
L17            4 S NASOPHARYN? AND ((FARNESYL(W)TRANSFERASE) OR (BIM 2001))
L18            2 DUP REM L17 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

     INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE,
     AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS,
     CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB,
     DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 10:12:19 ON 26 NOV 2007
                 SEA (RAS(W)ONCOGENE) AND (NASOPHARYN?)
                 ---------
                 1    FILE ADISINSIGHT
                 6    FILE BIOSIS
                 5    FILE CAPLUS
                 1    FILE EMBASE
                 1    FILE ESBIOBASE
                 2    FILE IFIPAT
                 3    FILE MEDLINE
                 1    FILE PASCAL
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                1    FILE PHIN
                1    FILE PROMT
                3    FILE SCISEARCH
                2    FILE TOXCENTER
              121    FILE USPATFULL
                9    FILE USPAT2
L19              QUE (RAS(W) ONCOGENE) AND (NASOPHARYN?)
                 ---------

     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:13:07 ON 26 NOV 2007
L20              9 S (RAS(W)ONCOGENE) AND (NASOPHARYN?)
L21              7 DUP REM L20 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L22              7 S L21 NOT PY>2003
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=> file registry
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:31:11 ON 26 NOV 2007
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 25 NOV 2007 HIGHEST RN 955919-54-7
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 25 NOV 2007 HIGHEST RN 955919-54-7

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

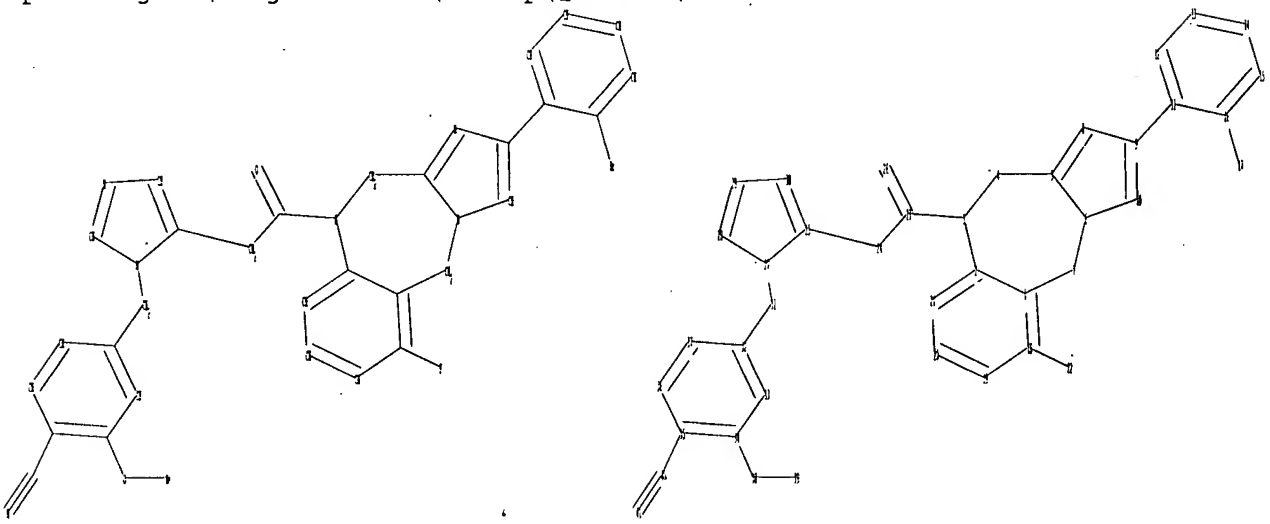
TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 29, 2007

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10529431BIM2001.str



chain nodes :
17 22 23 24 26 31 38 39 40 41
ring nodes :

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1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  18  19  20  21  25  27  28
29  30  32  33  34  35  36  37
chain bonds :
3-23  9-11  16-17  18-22  23-24  23-26  24-25  27-31  31-32  34-38  35-40  38-39
40-41
ring bonds :
1-2  1-7  1-18  2-3  2-21  3-4  4-5  5-6  5-8  6-7  6-10  8-9  9-10  11-12  11-16
12-13  13-14  14-15  15-16  18-19  19-20  20-21  25-27  25-30  27-28  28-29  29-30
32-33  32-37
33-34  34-35  35-36  36-37
exact/norm bonds :
1-7  2-3  3-4  3-23  4-5  5-6  5-8  6-7  6-10  8-9  9-10  23-26  25-27  25-30  27-28
28-29  29-30  34-38  40-41
exact bonds :
9-11  16-17  18-22  23-24  24-25  27-31  31-32  35-40  38-39
normalized bonds :
1-2  1-18  2-21  11-12  11-16  12-13  13-14  14-15  15-16  18-19  19-20  20-21
32-33
32-37  33-34  34-35  35-36  36-37


Match level :
1:Atom  2:Atom  3:Atom  4:Atom  5:Atom  6:Atom  7:Atom  8:Atom  9:Atom  10:Atom
11:Atom  12:Atom  13:Atom  14:Atom  15:Atom  16:Atom  17:CLASS  18:Atom  19:Atom
20:Atom  21:Atom
22:CLASS  23:CLASS  24:CLASS  25:Atom  26:CLASS  27:Atom  28:Atom  29:Atom  30:Atom
 31:CLASS  32:Atom
33:Atom  34:Atom  35:Atom  36:Atom  37:Atom  38:CLASS  39:CLASS  40:CLASS  41:CLASS



L1      STRUCTURE UPLOADED

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E2            1     BIM-23255/CN
E3            0 --> BIM2001/CN
E4            1     BIMAKALIM/CN
E5            1     BIMAKALIN/CN
E6            1     BIMALIN/CN
E7            1     BIMALONIC ACID/CN
E8            1     BIMALONIC ACID, AMINO-, TETRASODIUM SALT/CN
E9            1     BIMALONIC ACID, BIS(B-HYDROXYETHYL)-, DI-Γ-LACTON
                    E/CN
E10           1     BIMALONIC ACID, BIS(B-HYDROXYETHYL)-, DI-Γ-LACTON
                    E, DIETHYL ESTER/CN
E11           1     BIMALONIC ACID, BIS-(P-NITROPHENOXY)-/CN
E12           1     BIMALONIC ACID, DIBENZOYL-, TETRAETHYL ESTER/CN

=> exp BIM-2001/cn
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E2            1     BIM 8/CN
E3            0 --> BIM-2001/CN
E4            1     BIM-23246/CN
E5            1     BIM-23255/CN
E6            1     BIMAKALIM/CN
E7            1     BIMAKALIN/CN
E8            1     BIMALIN/CN
E9            1     BIMALONIC ACID/CN
E10           1     BIMALONIC ACID, AMINO-, TETRASODIUM SALT/CN
E11           1     BIMALONIC ACID, BIS(B-HYDROXYETHYL)-, DI-Γ-LACTON
                    E/CN
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E12             1      BIMALONIC ACID, BIS(B-HYDROXYETHYL)-, DI-Γ-LACTON
                       E, DIETHYL ESTER/CN

=> exp BIM 2001/cn
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E2              2      BIM 2/CN
E3              1 --> BIM 2001/CN
E4              1      BIM 21009/CN
E5              1      BIM 21009C/CN
E6              1      BIM 22010/CN
E7              1      BIM 22013/CN
E8              1      BIM 22015/CN
E9              1      BIM 22016/CN
E10             1      BIM 23003/CN
E11             1      BIM 23012/CN
E12             1      BIM 23014/CN

=> s E3
L2              1 "BIM 2001"/CN

=> d l2

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
RN   280775-32-8  REGISTRY
ED   Entered STN:  27 Jul 2000
CN   5H-Imidazo[2,1-c][1,4]benzodiazepine, 2-(2-bromophenyl)-10-[[1-[(4-cyano-3-
     methoxyphenyl)methyl]-1H-imidazol-5-yl]acetyl]-6-fluoro-10,11-dihydro-
     (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   BIM 2001
MF   C31 H24 Br F N6 O2
SR   CA
LC   STN Files:   CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
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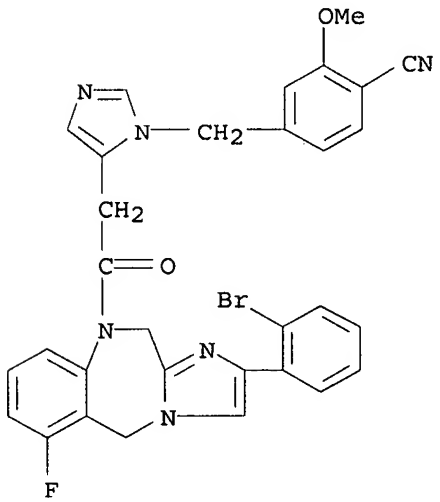


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**PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT**

              6 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
              6 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
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=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                 ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                               7.80       8.01

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:32:17 ON 26 NOV 2007
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COPYRIGHT (C) 2007 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 26 Nov 2007  VOL 147 ISS 23
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Nov 2007  (20071125/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply.
They are available for your review at:

http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html

=> s l2
L3            6 L2

=> d l3 and nasopharyn?
'AND' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'CAPLUS'
'NASOPHARYN?' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'CAPLUS'

The following are valid formats:

ABS --------- GI and AB
ALL --------- BIB, AB, IND, RE
APPS -------- AI, PRAI
BIB --------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data and PI table (default)
CAN --------- List of CA abstract numbers without answer numbers
CBIB -------- AN, plus Compressed Bibliographic Data
CLASS ------- IPC, NCL, ECLA, FTERM
DALL -------- ALL, delimited (end of each field identified)
DMAX -------- MAX, delimited for post-processing
FAM --------- AN, PI and PRAI in table, plus Patent Family data
FBIB -------- AN, BIB, plus Patent FAM
IND --------- Indexing data
IPC --------- International Patent Classifications
MAX --------- ALL, plus Patent FAM, RE
PATS -------- PI, SO
SAM --------- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT
SCAN -------- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT (random display, no answer numbers;
              SCAN must be entered on the same line as the DISPLAY,
              e.g., D SCAN or DISPLAY SCAN)
STD --------- BIB, CLASS

IABS -------- ABS, indented with text labels
IALL -------- ALL, indented with text labels
IBIB -------- BIB, indented with text labels
IMAX -------- MAX, indented with text labels
```

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ISTD -------- STD, indented with text labels

OBIB -------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)
OIBIB ------- OBIB, indented with text labels

SBIB -------- BIB, no citations
SIBIB ------- IBIB, no citations

HIT --------- Fields containing hit terms
HITIND ------ IC, ICA, ICI, NCL, CC and index field (ST and IT)
              containing hit terms
HITRN ------- HIT RN and its text modification
HITSTR ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
              its structure diagram
HITSEQ ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
              structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
              its structure diagram
FHITSEQ ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
              structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
KWIC -------- Hit term plus 20 words on either side
OCC --------- Number of occurrence of hit term and field in which it occurs

To display a particular field or fields, enter the display field
codes.  For a list of the display field codes, enter HELP DFIELDS at
an arrow prompt (=>).  Examples of formats include: TI; TI,AU; BIB,ST;
TI,IND; TI,SO.  You may specify the format fields in any order and the
information will be displayed in the same order as the format
specification.

All of the formats (except for SAM, SCAN, HIT, HITIND, HITRN, HITSTR,
FHITSTR, HITSEQ, FHITSEQ, KWIC, and OCC) may be used with DISPLAY ACC
to view a specified Accession Number.
ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (BIB):ti

L3    ANSWER 1 OF 6  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI    Preparation of imidazopyrazines, imidazobenzodiazepines, and related
      compounds as prenyl transferase inhibitors


=> s l3 and nasopharyn?
          5306 NASOPHARYN?
L4           2 L3 AND NASOPHARYN?

=> d l4 1-2 ti

L4    ANSWER 1 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI    Compositions containing farnesyl transferase inhibitors for the treatment
      of nasopharyngeal carcinoma

L4    ANSWER 2 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI    Apoptosis and TRAF-1 cleavage in Epstein-Barr virus-positive
      nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells treated with doxorubicin combined
      with a farnesyl-transferase inhibitor


=> d l3 1-6 ti abs bib

L3    ANSWER 1 OF 6  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI    Preparation of imidazopyrazines, imidazobenzodiazepines, and related
      compounds as prenyl transferase inhibitors
GI
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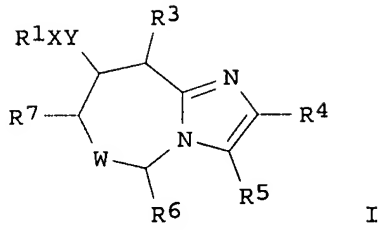

I

AB Title compds. [I; X = (CHR11)n3(CH2)n4Z(CH2)n5; n3 = 0, 1; n4, n5 = 0-3; Z = O, NR12, S, bond; Y = CO, CH2, CS, bond; R1 = (substituted) imidazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, benzimidazolyl, isoquinolinyl, pyridyl, etc.; R3 = H, (substituted) alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkenylalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl; R4, R5 = H, (substituted) alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl; R6 = H, (substituted) alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkenylalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl; R7 = H, :O, :S, (substituted) alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkenylalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl; W = null, C], were prepared as prenyl transferase inhibitors (no data). Thus, 1-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)-2-[(1S)-[[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]pentyl]-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)imidazole (preparation given) was hydrogenated in HOAc over Pd/C to give 8-butyl-6-oxo-2-(2-methoxyphenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine. This was converted to 8-butyl-7-[3-(imidazol-5-yl)-1-oxopropyl]-2-(2-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine in several steps. Pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound I and methods of treating cancer and other diseases are disclosed.

AN 2006:759518 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071126>>
DN 145:188920

TI Preparation of imidazopyrazines, imidazobenzodiazepines, and related compounds as prenyl transferase inhibitors

IN Gordon, Thomas D.; Morgan, Barry A.
PA Societe De Conseils De Recherches Et D'Applications Scientifiques, Sas, Fr.

SO U.S., 37 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 224,428, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 7084135	B1	20060801	US 2001-868356	20010810
	WO 2000039130	A2	20000706	WO 1999-US31302	19991230
	WO 2000039130	A3	20001102		
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL; TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1382607	A2	20040121	EP 2003-78315	19991230
	EP 1382607	A3	20040630		
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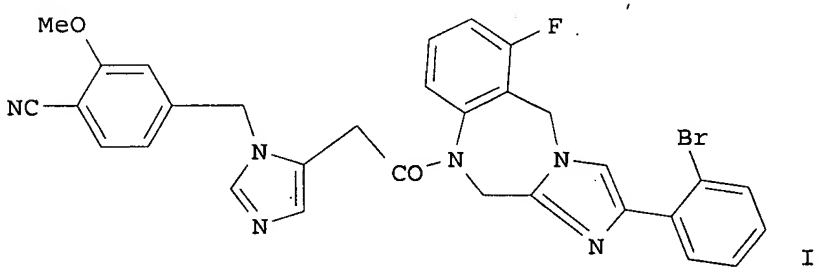
	US 2006142275	A1	20060629	US 2006-353518	20060214
PRAI	US 1998-114301P	P	19981231		
	US 1998-224428	B2	19981231		
	WO 1999-US31302	W	19991230		

EP 1999-968984 A3 19991230
US 2001-868356 A1 20010810
OS MARPAT 145:188920
RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Compositions containing farnesyl transferase inhibitors for the treatment of nasopharyngeal carcinoma
GI



I

AB Disclosed is a novel drug combination which is useful for the treatment of nasopharyngeal carcinoma, said novel drug combination comprising one or more of a farnesyl transferase inhibitor (FTI) and one or more of an anthracycline. An example FTI is I. Examples were given for assessment of farnesyl transferase inhibition in intact cells and cleavage of TRAF1 in C15 cells treated with a FTI and doxorubicin combination.
AN 2004:291952 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071126>>
DN 140:315043
TI Compositions containing farnesyl transferase inhibitors for the treatment of nasopharyngeal carcinoma
IN Prevost, Gregoire; Busson, Pierre; Vicat, Jean-Michel
PA Societe De Conseils De Recherches Et D'applications Scientifiques, S.A.S., Fr.; Centre National De Recherche Scientifique
SO PCT Int. Appl., 76 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004028541	A2	20040408	WO 2003-IB4922	20030929
	WO 2004028541	A3	20040701		
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	EP 1542691	A2	20050622	EP 2003-758540	20030929
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	JP 2006500421	T	20060105	JP 2004-539385	20030929
	US 2006166907	A1	20060727	US 2005-529431	20050325
PRAI	US 2002-414103P	P	20020927		

WO 2003-IB4922 W 20030929
OS MARPAT 140:315043

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Apoptosis and TRAF-1 cleavage in Epstein-Barr virus-positive nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells treated with doxorubicin combined with a farnesyl-transferase inhibitor
AB Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-associated nasopharyngeal carcinomas (NPC) are much more sensitive to chemotherapy than other head and neck carcinomas. Spectacular regressions are frequently observed after induction chemotherapy. However, these favorable responses are difficult to predict and often of short duration. So far there have been only few expts. to investigate the mechanisms which underline the cytotoxic effects of anti-neoplastic drugs against NPC cells. In addition, these studies were performed almost entirely on EBV-neg. cell lines therefore not truly representative of NPC cells. For the first time, we have used two EBV-pos. NPC tumor lines derived from a North African (C15) and a Chinese (C666-1) patient as in vitro targets for a panel of anti-neoplastic agents. Doxorubicin, taxol and in a lesser extent cis-platinum efficiently inhibited NPC cell proliferation at clin. relevant concns., but all three agents failed to induce apoptosis. However, massive apoptosis of C15 cells was achieved when doxorubicin (1 μM) was combined with a farnesyl-transferase inhibitor, BIM 2001 (5 μM). Moreover, this apoptotic process was associated with a caspase-dependent early cleavage of the TNF-receptor associated factor 1 (TRAF-1) mol., a signaling adaptor which is specifically expressed in latently EBV-infected cells. TRAF-1 cleavage might become a useful indicator of chemo-induced apoptosis in EBV-associated NPCs.
AN 2003:28618 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071126>>
DN 139:46523
TI Apoptosis and TRAF-1 cleavage in Epstein-Barr virus-positive nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells treated with doxorubicin combined with a farnesyl-transferase inhibitor
AU Vicat, Jean-Michel; Ardila-Osorio, Hector; Khabir, Abdelmajid; Brezak, Marie-Christine; Viossat, Isabelle; Kasprzyk, Philip; Jlidi, Rachid; Opolon, Paule; Ooka, Tadamassa; Prevost, Gregoire; Huang, Dolly P.; Busson, Pierre
CS UMR 1598, Institut Gustave Roussy, Villejuif, 94805, Fr.
SO Biochemical Pharmacology (2003), 65(3), 423-433
CODEN: BCPCA6; ISSN: 0006-2952
PB Elsevier Science Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of pharmaceutical compositions containing mikanolide, dihydromikanolide or an analog thereof combined with another anticancer agent for therapeutic use in cancer treatment
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The invention concerns a product comprising at least mikanolide (I), dihydromikanolide or an analog, e.g., II [R1 = H, SR4, NR4R5; R2 = SR6, NR6R7; R3 = OH, O-acyl, O-silyl, O-carbamyl; R4, R6 = alkyl, cycloalkyl, (cycloalkyl)alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, (un)substituted aryl, aralkyl; R5, R7 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, (cycloalkyl)alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, (un)substituted aryl, aralkyl; R4R5 = 5- to 7-membered N-containing ring] and III, or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, combined with at least one other anticancer agent for simultaneous, sep. or prolonged therapeutic use in

cancer treatment. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the mikanolide, dihydromikanolide or one analog thereof is combined with enzymic inhibitors such as G heterotrimeric protein inhibitors, IV [X = R22; Y = R18; XY = 6-membered ring, CHR18CHR19; R11 = H, lower alkyl, alkylthio; R12, R13 = H, lower alkyl; R14 = O, H2; R5 = H, lower alkyl, (cycloalkyl)alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl; R16, R17 = H, CONHCHR13CO2R14, lower alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl; R18, R19 = H, lower alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl; R18R19 = aryl or heterocycly ring; R20, R21 = H, aryl, heterocyclyl, alkyl, arylalkyl, heterocyclylalkyl; R22 = NR9, S, O; R23 = ; R24 = H, lower alkyl], V (R18, R19 = H, lower alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl; R18R19 = aryl or heterocycly ring) or VI (R22 = NR9, S, O), or alkylating agents such as cis-platin. Thus, VII was prepared from mikanolide. VII was tested for cell proliferation inhibition activity [only 34% of cells lived when combined with VIII·HCl (vs. human colon cancer HT-29 cells)].

AN 2002:927175 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071126>>

DN 138:14131

TI Preparation of pharmaceutical compositions containing mikanolide, dihydromikanolide or an analog thereof combined with another anticancer agent for therapeutic use in cancer treatment

IN Prevost, Gregoire; Coulomb, Helene; Lavergne, Olivier; Lanco, Christophe; Teng, Beng-Poon

PA Societe De Conseils De Recherches Et D'applications Scientifiques (S.C.R.A.S.), Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 103 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002096348	A2	20021205	WO 2002-FR1800	20020529
	WO 2002096348	A3	20040506		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	FR 2825278	A1	20021206	FR 2001-7104	20010530
	CA 2448528	A1	20021205	CA 2002-2448528	20020529
	AU 2002313087	A1	20021209	AU 2002-313087	20020529
	EP 1438039	A2	20040721	EP 2002-738284	20020529
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2004533456	T	20041104	JP 2002-592861	20020529
	CN 1691941	A	20051102	CN 2002-812592	20020529
	HU 2004000153	A2	20070730	HU 2004-153	20020529
	US 2004138245	A1	20040715	US 2003-478387	20031211
PRAI	FR 2001-7104	A	20010530		
	WO 2002-FR1800	W	20020529		

OS MARPAT 138:14131

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

TI Product inhibiting heterotrimeric G protein signal transduction combined with another anticancer agent for therapeutic use in cancer treatment

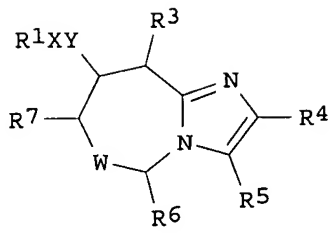
AB The invention provides a product inhibiting heterotrimeric G protein signal transduction combined with another anticancer agent, in particular a farnesyltransferase inhibitor, taxol or gemcitabine, for simultaneous,

sep., or prolonged therapeutic use in cancer treatment.
AN 2001:359845 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071126>>
DN 134:361346
TI Product inhibiting heterotrimeric G protein signal transduction combined with another anticancer agent for therapeutic use in cancer treatment
IN Prevost, Gregoire; Lonchampt, Marie-Odile; Gordon, Thomas; Morgan, Barry
PA Societe de Conseils de Recherches et d'Applications Scientifiques (S.C.R.A.S.), Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001034203	A1	20010517	WO 2000-FR3098	20001108
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	FR 2800616	A1	20010511	FR 1999-14037	19991109
	FR 2800616	B1	20020118		
	FR 2803524	A1	20010713	FR 2000-104	20000106
	FR 2803524	B1	20020419		
	CA 2390317	A1	20010517	CA 2000-2390317	20001108
	EP 1233787	A1	20020828	EP 2000-976116	20001108
	EP 1233787	B1	20041208		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	HU 2002003241	A2	20030228	HU 2002-3241	20001108
	JP 2003513940	T	20030415	JP 2001-536200	20001108
	EP 1430934	A1	20040623	EP 2004-75491	20001108
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
	AT 284224	T	20041215	AT 2000-976116	20001108
	PT 1233787	T	20050429	PT 2000-976116	20001108
	ES 2234692	T3	20050701	ES 2000-976116	20001108
	RU 2298417	C2	20070510	RU 2002-115262	20001108
	US 7034024	B1	20060425	US 2002-129569	20020621
	US 2006074078	A1	20060406	US 2005-272304	20051110
PRAI	FR 1999-14037	A	19991109		
	FR 2000-104	A	20000106		
	EP 2000-976116	A3	20001108		
	WO 2000-FR3098	W	20001108		
	US 2002-129569	A3	20020621		

OS MARPAT 134:361346
RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of imidazopyrazines, imidazobenzodiazepines, and related compounds as prenyl transferase inhibitors.
GI



I

AB Title compds. [I; X = (CHR11)n3(CH2)n4Z(CH2)n5; n3 = 0, 1; n4, n5 = 0-3; Z = O, NR12, S, bond; Y = CO, CH2, CS, bond; R1 = (substituted) imidazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, benzimidazolyl, isoquinolinyl, pyridyl, etc.; R3 = H, (substituted) alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkenylalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl; R4, R5 = H, (substituted) alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl; R6 = H, (substituted) alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkenylalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl; R7 = H, :O, :S, (substituted) alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkenylalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl; W = null, C], were prepared as prenyl transferase inhibitors (no data). Thus, 1-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)-2-[(1S)-[[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]pentyl]-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)imidazole (preparation given) was hydrogenated in HOAc over Pd/C to give 8-butyl-6-oxo-2-(2-methoxyphenyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine. This was converted to 8-butyl-7-[3-(imidazol-5-yl)-1-oxopropyl]-2-(2-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine in several steps.

AN 2000:457071 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071126>>
DN 133:89553

TI Preparation of imidazopyrazines, imidazobenzodiazepines, and related compounds as prenyl transferase inhibitors.

IN Gordon, Thomas B.; Morgan, Barry A.
PA Societe de Conseils de Recherches et d'Applications Scientifiques S.A., Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 95 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000039130	A2	20000706	WO 1999-US31302	19991230
WO 2000039130	A3	20001102		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2356756	A1	20000706	CA 1999-2356756	19991230
EP 1140942	A2	20011010	EP 1999-968984	19991230
EP 1140942	B1	20040310		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
HU 2001004708	A2	20020429	HU 2001-4708	19991230
EP 1382607	A2	20040121	EP 2003-78315	19991230
EP 1382607	A3	20040630		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
AT 261447	T	20040315	AT 1999-968984	19991230

	PT 1140942	T	20040531	PT 1999-968984	19991230
	ES 2215420	T3	20041001	ES 1999-968984	19991230
	RU 2241712	C2	20041210	RU 2001-121317	19991230
	NO 2001003281	A	20010829	NO 2001-3281	20010629
	NO 321057	B1	20060306		
	US 7084135	B1	20060801	US 2001-868356	20010810
	US 2006142275	A1	20060629	US 2006-353518	20060214
PRAI	US 1998-114301P	P	19981231		
	US 1998-224428	A1	19981231		
	EP 1999-968984	A3	19991230		
	WO 1999-US31302	W	19991230		
	US 2001-868356	A1	20010810		
OS	MARPAT 133:89553				

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	20.48	28.49

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-4.68	-4.68

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LAST RELOADED: Nov 23, 2007 (20071123/UP).

=> file hcaplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.18	28.67

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 26 Nov 2007 VOL 147 ISS 23
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Nov 2007 (20071125/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

```
=> s farnesyl(w)transferase

          5605 FARNESYL
         57594 TRANSFERASE
L5         974 FARNESYL(W)TRANSFERASE

=> s anthracycline

L6        6064 ANTHRACYCLINE

=> s (cancer or tumor or neoplas?)(8a)(nasopharyn?)

        338148 CANCER
        429837 TUMOR
        518526 NEOPLAS?
          5306 NASOPHARYN?
L7        2472 (CANCER OR TUMOR OR NEOPLAS?)(8A)(NASOPHARYN?)

=> s l5 and l7

L8           2 L5 AND L7

=> s l6 and l7

L9           4 L6 AND L7

=> s l5 and l6 and l7

L10          1 L5 AND L6 AND L7

=> s l8 and (PY<2003 or AY<2003 or PRY<2003)

      22908400 PY<2003
       4467616 AY<2003
       3946498 PRY<2003
L11          1 L8 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> s l9 and (PY<2003 or AY<2003 or PRY<2003)

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       4467616 AY<2003
       3946498 PRY<2003
L12          2 L9 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> s l10 and (PY<2003 or AY<2003 or PRY<2003)

      22908400 PY<2003
       4467616 AY<2003
       3946498 PRY<2003
L13          1 L10 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                 ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                               2.60      31.27

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                 ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                               0.00      -4.68

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:35:18 ON 26 NOV 2007
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=> d l8 1-2 tiabs bib
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'TIABS' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'HCAPLUS'

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ABS --------- GI and AB
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APPS -------- AI, PRAI
BIB --------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data and PI table (default)
CAN --------- List of CA abstract numbers without answer numbers
CBIB -------- AN, plus Compressed Bibliographic Data
CLASS ------- IPC, NCL, ECLA, FTERM
DALL -------- ALL, delimited (end of each field identified)
DMAX -------- MAX, delimited for post-processing
FAM --------- AN, PI and PRAI in table, plus Patent Family data
FBIB -------- AN, BIB, plus Patent FAM
IND --------- Indexing data
IPC --------- International Patent Classifications
MAX --------- ALL, plus Patent FAM, RE
PATS -------- PI, SO
SAM --------- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT
SCAN -------- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT (random display, no answer numbers;
              SCAN must be entered on the same line as the DISPLAY,
              e.g., D SCAN or DISPLAY SCAN)
STD --------- BIB, CLASS

IABS -------- ABS, indented with text labels
IALL -------- ALL, indented with text labels
IBIB -------- BIB, indented with text labels
IMAX -------- MAX, indented with text labels
ISTD -------- STD, indented with text labels

OBIB -------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)
OIBIB ------- OBIB, indented with text labels

SBIB -------- BIB, no citations
SIBIB ------- IBIB, no citations

HIT --------- Fields containing hit terms
HITIND ------ IC, ICA, ICI, NCL, CC and index field (ST and IT)
              containing hit terms
HITRN ------- HIT RN and its text modification
HITSTR ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
              its structure diagram
HITSEQ ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
              structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
              its structure diagram
FHITSEQ ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
              structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
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OCC --------- Number of occurrence of hit term and field in which it occurs

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TI,IND; TI,SO. You may specify the format fields in any order and the

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ALL --------- BIB, AB, IND, RE
APPS -------- AI, PRAI
BIB --------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data and PI table (default)
CAN --------- List of CA abstract numbers without answer numbers
CBIB -------- AN, plus Compressed Bibliographic Data
CLASS ------- IPC, NCL, ECLA, FTERM
DALL -------- ALL, delimited (end of each field identified)
DMAX -------- MAX, delimited for post-processing
FAM --------- AN, PI and PRAI in table, plus Patent Family data
FBIB -------- AN, BIB, plus Patent FAM
IND --------- Indexing data
IPC --------- International Patent Classifications
MAX --------- ALL, plus Patent FAM, RE
PATS -------- PI, SO
SAM --------- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT
SCAN -------- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT (random display, no answer numbers; SCAN must be entered on the same line as the DISPLAY, e.g., D SCAN or DISPLAY SCAN)
STD --------- BIB, CLASS

IABS -------- ABS, indented with text labels
IALL -------- ALL, indented with text labels
IBIB -------- BIB, indented with text labels
IMAX -------- MAX, indented with text labels
ISTD -------- STD, indented with text labels

OBIB -------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)
OIBIB ------- OBIB, indented with text labels

SBIB -------- BIB, no citations
SIBIB ------- IBIB, no citations

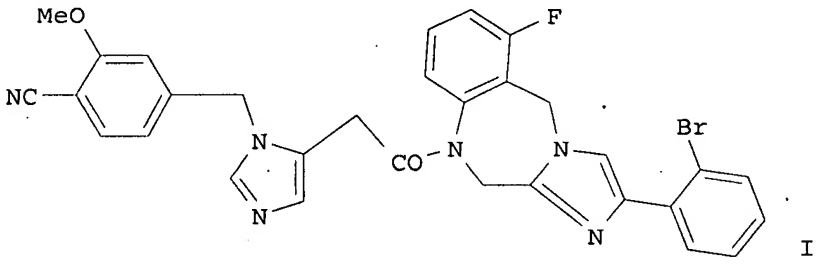
HIT --------- Fields containing hit terms
HITIND ------ IC, ICA, ICI, NCL, CC and index field (ST and IT) containing hit terms
HITRN ------- HIT RN and its text modification
HITSTR ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and its structure diagram
HITSEQ ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and its structure diagram
FHITSEQ ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
KWIC -------- Hit term plus 20 words on either side
OCC --------- Number of occurrence of hit term and field in which it occurs

To display a particular field or fields, enter the display field codes. For a list of the display field codes, enter HELP DFIELDS at an arrow prompt (=>). Examples of formats include: TI; TI,AU; BIB,ST; TI,IND; TI,SO. You may specify the format fields in any order and the information will be displayed in the same order as the format

specification.

All of the formats (except for SAM, SCAN, HIT, HITIND, HITRN, HITSTR, FHITSTR, HITSEQ, FHITSEQ, KWIC, and OCC) may be used with DISPLAY ACC to view a specified Accession Number.
ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (BIB):ti abs bib

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Compositions containing farnesyl transferase inhibitors for the treatment of nasopharyngeal carcinoma
GI



I

AB Disclosed is a novel drug combination which is useful for the treatment of nasopharyngeal carcinoma, said novel drug combination comprising one or more of a farnesyl transferase inhibitor (FTI) and one or more of an anthracycline. An example FTI is I. Examples were given for assessment of farnesyl transferase inhibition in intact cells and cleavage of TRAF1 in C15 cells treated with a FTI and doxorubicin combination.
AN 2004:291952 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071126>>
DN 140:315043
TI Compositions containing farnesyl transferase inhibitors for the treatment of nasopharyngeal carcinoma
IN Prevost, Gregoire; Busson, Pierre; Vicat, Jean-Michel
PA Societe De Conseils De Recherches Et D'applications Scientifiques, S.A.S., Fr.; Centre National De Recherche Scientifique
SO PCT Int. Appl., 76 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2004028541	A2	20040408	WO 2003-IB4922	20030929
WO 2004028541	A3	20040701		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
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AU 2003274565	A1	20040419	AU 2003-274565	20030929
EP 1542691	A2	20050622	EP 2003-758540	20030929
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				

IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

	JP 2006500421	T	20060105	JP 2004-539385	20030929
	US 2006166907	A1	20060727	US 2005-529431	20050325
PRAI	US 2002-414103P	P	20020927		
	WO 2003-IB4922	W	20030929		

OS MARPAT 140:315043

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

TI Apoptosis and TRAF-1 cleavage in Epstein-Barr virus-positive nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells treated with doxorubicin combined with a farnesyl-transferase inhibitor

AB Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-associated nasopharyngeal carcinomas (NPC) are much more sensitive to chemotherapy than other head and neck carcinomas. Spectacular regressions are frequently observed after induction chemotherapy. However, these favorable responses are difficult to predict and often of short duration. So far there have been only few expts. to investigate the mechanisms which underline the cytotoxic effects of anti-neoplastic drugs against NPC cells. In addition, these studies were performed almost entirely on EBV-neg. cell lines therefore not truly representative of NPC cells. For the first time, we have used two EBV-pos. NPC tumor lines derived from a North African (C15) and a Chinese (C666-1) patient as in vitro targets for a panel of anti-neoplastic agents. Doxorubicin, taxol and in a lesser extent cis-platinum efficiently inhibited NPC cell proliferation at clin. relevant concns., but all three agents failed to induce apoptosis. However, massive apoptosis of C15 cells was achieved when doxorubicin (1 μM) was combined with a farnesyl-transferase inhibitor, BIM 2001 (5 μM). Moreover, this apoptotic process was associated with a caspase-dependent early cleavage of the TNF-receptor associated factor 1 (TRAF-1) mol., a signaling adaptor which is specifically expressed in latently EBV-infected cells. TRAF-1 cleavage might become a useful indicator of chemo-induced apoptosis in EBV-associated NPCs.

AN 2003:28618 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071126>>

DN 139:46523

TI Apoptosis and TRAF-1 cleavage in Epstein-Barr virus-positive nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells treated with doxorubicin combined with a farnesyl-transferase inhibitor

AU Vicat, Jean-Michel; Ardila-Osorio, Hector; Khabir, Abdelmajid; Brezak, Marie-Christine; Viossat, Isabelle; Kasprzyk, Philip; Jlidi, Rachid; Opolon, Paule; Ooka, Tadamassa; Prevost, Gregoire; Huang, Dolly P.; Busson, Pierre

CS UMR 1598, Institut Gustave Roussy, Villejuif, 94805, Fr.

SO Biochemical Pharmacology (2003), 65(3), 423-433
CODEN: BCPCA6; ISSN: 0006-2952

PB Elsevier Science Inc.

DT Journal

LA English

RE.CNT 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d l9 1-4 ti abs bib
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

TI Cholesterol esterification pathway modulators and antiproliferative and anti-protein misfolding agents for the prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment of proliferative and conformational diseases

AB The invention discloses the use of compds. modulating the pathways leading to cholesterol esterification for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment and/or prevention of proliferative and/or conformational diseases or of early aging. The medicament further comprises a compound endowed with antiproliferative and/or anti- protein misfolding activity.

AN 2007:937423 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071126>>
DN 147:269264
TI Cholesterol esterification pathway modulators and antiproliferative and anti-protein misfolding agents for the prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment of proliferative and conformational diseases
IN La Colla, Paolo; Anchisi, Carlo; Dessi, Sandra; Pani, Alessandra
PA Italy
SO PCT Int. Appl., 48pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2007094026	A1	20070823	WO 2007-IT109	20070219

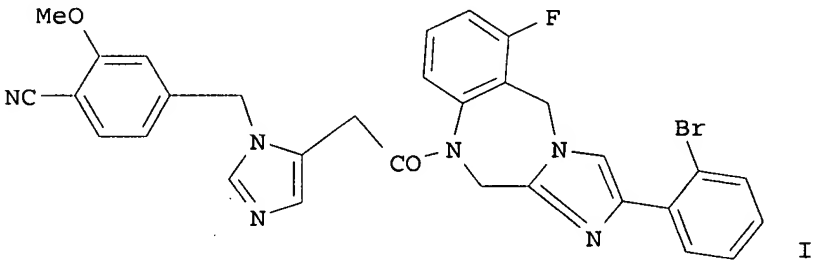
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRAI US 2006-774311P P 20060217
IT 2006-RM286 A 20060529
RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Efficacy of aprepitant in management of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting
AB Chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV) is an important cause of distress for cancer patients. We have evaluated the effectiveness and safety of a new antiemetic aprepitant in improving management of CINV refractory to standard antiemetic therapy in the general oncol. setting. Retrospective chart review of all patients who received aprepitant from 1 Jan. 2004 to 31 May 2005. Results: Twenty-six patients received oral aprepitant in addition to 5-hydroxytryptamine blocker and corticosteroid. Eighty-five per cent of the patients were women. Median age was 49 years. More than half patients had early-stage cancers. Majority received anthracycline-based chemotherapy for breast cancer. Fourteen (54%) patients received aprepitant during cycle 2, seven patients (27%) started aprepitant during cycle 4 and one (4%) during cycle 5. Side-effects observed included constipation (27%), fatigue (27%) and diarrhoea (8%). Six (23%) patients did not complete chemotherapy. Two of these had persistent nausea and vomiting, and four experienced diarrhoea, febrile neutropenia and other chemotherapy-related events. Three patients (12%) were hospitalized prior to starting aprepitant because of CINV, and one patient was hospitalized because of CINV while receiving aprepitant. Only six (23%) patients would have been eligible for aprepitant under the reimbursement scheme available at the time. The addition of aprepitant was associated with improved control of nausea and vomiting and reduction in hospitalization in patients receiving chemotherapy.
AN 2007:510874 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071126>>
DN 147:133769
TI Efficacy of aprepitant in management of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting
AU Osorio-Sanchez, J. A. A.; Karapetis, C.; Koczwara, B.
CS Department of Medical Oncology, Flinders Medical Centre, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia

SO Internal Medicine Journal (2007), 37(4), 247-250
CODEN: IMJNAK; ISSN: 1444-0903
PB Blackwell Publishing Asia Pty Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Compositions containing farnesyl transferase inhibitors for the treatment of nasopharyngeal carcinoma
GI



I

AB Disclosed is a novel drug combination which is useful for the treatment of nasopharyngeal carcinoma, said novel drug combination comprising one or more of a farnesyl transferase inhibitor (FTI) and one or more of an anthracycline. An example FTI is I. Examples were given for assessment of farnesyl transferase inhibition in intact cells and cleavage of TRAF1 in C15 cells treated with a FTI and doxorubicin combination.
AN 2004:291952 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071126>>
DN 140:315043
TI Compositions containing farnesyl transferase inhibitors for the treatment of nasopharyngeal carcinoma
IN Prevost, Gregoire; Busson, Pierre; Vicat, Jean-Michel
PA Societe De Conseils De Recherches Et D'applications Scientifiques, S.A.S., Fr.; Centre National De Recherche Scientifique
SO PCT Int. Appl., 76 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2004028541	A2	20040408	WO 2003-IB4922	20030929
WO 2004028541	A3	20040701		
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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003274565	A1	20040419	AU 2003-274565	20030929
EP 1542691	A2	20050622	EP 2003-758540	20030929
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2006500421	T	20060105	JP 2004-539385	20030929

	US 2006166907	A1	20060727	US 2005-529431	20050325
PRAI	US 2002-414103P	P	20020927		
	WO 2003-IB4922	W	20030929		

OS MARPAT 140:315043

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

TI Antitumor activity of troxacitabine (Troxatyl) against anthracycline-resistant human xenografts

AB Purpose: We have recently identified a deoxycytidine nucleoside analog, troxacitabine (β-L-dioxolane cytidine, Troxatyl; Shire BioChem), which has potent antitumor activity against both leukemia and solid tumors. In contrast to the cytidine nucleoside analogs currently in clin. use (cytarabine and gemcitabine), troxacitabine is a poor substrate of nucleoside transporters and enters cells primarily by passive diffusion. This unusual property led us to evaluate the efficacy of troxacitabine in multidrug resistant (MDR) and multidrug resistance-associated protein (MRP) tumors. Methods: The in vitro antiproliferative activity of troxacitabine was investigated in the human nasopharyngeal epidermoid carcinoma cell line, KB, and its vincristine-resistant derivative (KBV), as well as in human leukemia cell lines of myeloid and lymphoblastoid origin, HL60 and CCRF-CEM, resp., and their MDR (HL60/R10 and CCRF-CEM/VLB) and MRP (HL60/ADR) derivs., using the thymidine incorporation assay. For in vivo studies, we compared the antitumor efficacy of troxacitabine with that of doxorubicin and vinblastine in xenograft models of these solid and hematol. human anthracycline-resistant tumor xenografts. Results: Troxacitabine demonstrated potent antiproliferative activity against both P-glycoprotein-pos. (KBV, HL60/R10, CCRF-CEM/VLB) and P-glycoprotein-neg. (HL60/ADR) multidrug-resistant cell lines with IC50 values ranging from 7 to 171 nM. Tumor regression was observed in the KBV xenograft following a 5-day treatment with 20, 50 and 100 mg/kg of troxacitabine, with percent total growth inhibition (TGI) of 81, 96 and 97, resp., and some cures at the two highest dose levels. In the HL60, HL60/R10, HL60/ADR and CCRF-CEM/VLB xenografts, the effect of troxacitabine was evaluated on survival time. In the HL60 promyelocytic human xenograft models, troxacitabine treatment (25, 50 and 100 mg/kg per day for 5 days) was initiated 10 days after tumor cell inoculation, once animals had developed disseminated tumors. In all three promyelocytic leukemia xenografts, troxacitabine was quite potent, producing T/C values of 162% to 315% as well as complete cures at the higher dose levels. In the CCRF-CEM/VLB T-lymphoblastoid leukemia xenograft, troxacitabine treatment (10, 30 or 250 mg/kg total doses using different schedules) was initiated 20 days after tumor cell inoculation. Troxacitabine was not as potent in this model but did result in significant antileukemic activity (T/C of 131%) when administered at 10 mg/kg on days 20, 27 and 34. Conclusions: These results indicate that troxacitabine has a potent in vivo antitumor activity associated with tumor regressions and complete cures in animals with tumors refractory to current chemotherapeutic agents.

AN 2002:898864 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071126>>

DN 139:223813

TI Antitumor activity of troxacitabine (Troxatyl) against anthracycline-resistant human xenografts

AU Gourdeau, Henriette; Genne, Philippe; Kadhim, Salam; Bibeau, Lucie; Duchamp, Olivier; Ouellet, France; de Muys, Jean-Marc; Bouffard, David Y.; Attardo, Giorgio

CS Shire BioChem Inc., Laval, QC, H7V 4A7, Can.

SO Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology (2002), 50(6), 490-496
CODEN: CCPHDZ; ISSN: 0344-5704

PB Springer-Verlag

DT Journal

LA English

RE.CNT 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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                  EXP BIM-2001/CN
                  EXP BIM 2001/CN
L2              1 S E3

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:32:17 ON 26 NOV 2007
L3              6 S L2
L4              2 S L3 AND NASOPHARYN?

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:32:59 ON 26 NOV 2007

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:35:01 ON 26 NOV 2007
L5            974 S FARNESYL(W)TRANSFERASE
L6           6064 S ANTHRACYCLINE
L7           2472 S (CANCER OR TUMOR OR NEOPLAS?)(8A)(NASOPHARYN?)
L8              2 S L5 AND L7
L9              4 S L6 AND L7
L10             1 S L5 AND L6 AND L7
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     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:35:47 ON 26 NOV 2007

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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.06      53.63

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     0.00      -9.36

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Connecting via Winsock to STN



Welcome to STN International!  Enter x:x

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     0.00      -9.36

=> index bioscience
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       CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB,
       DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 10:08:53 ON 26 NOV 2007

69 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

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          1    FILE DISSABS
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        415    FILE EMBASE
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         29    FILE IFIPAT
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        193    FILE TOXCENTER
       1328    FILE USPATFULL
        212    FILE USPAT2
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         33   FILE WPIDS
         33   FILE WPINDEX

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L15  QUE NASOPHARYN? AND (ANTHRACYCLINE OR DOXORUBICIN OR EPIRUBICIN) AND ((FAR
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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                               0.00      -9.36

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L17          4 NASOPHARYN? AND ((FARNESYL(W) TRANSFERASE) OR (BIM 2001))

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L18           2 DUP REM L17 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L18  ANSWER 1 OF 2 · SCISEARCH  COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation  on
     STN
TI   A phase I, pharmacokinetic, and biological study of the
     farnesyltransferase inhibitor tipifarnib in combination with gemcitabine
     in patients with advanced malignancies
AB        Purpose: To assess the feasibility of administering tipifarnib, an
     oral nonpeptidomimetic competitive inhibitor of farnesyltransferase, in
     combination with gemcitabine and recommend doses for disease-directed
     clinical trials.  The study also sought to identify drug-drug
     pharmacokinetic interactions, evaluate effects on protein farnesylation,
     and seek preliminary evidence for clinical activity.
          Experimental Design: Patients with advanced solid malignancies were
     treated with tipifarnib at doses of 100, 200, and 300 mg twice daily
     continuously and 1000 mg/m(2) gemcitabine i.v. on days 1, 8, and 15 every
     4 weeks.  To identify pharmacokinetic interactions, the treatment and
     plasma sampling schemes were designed to permit comparisons of the
     pharmacokinetic behavior of each agent administered alone and together.
     The proportions of unfarnesylated and farnesylated HDJ2, a chaperone
     protein that undergoes farnesylation, were measured in peripheral blood
     mononuclear cells.
          Results: Nineteen evaluable patients were treated with 74 courses of
     tipifarnib/gemcitabine (mg/mg/m(2)).  Myelosuppression was the principal
     toxicity.  Dose-limiting myelosuppression occurred in 2 of 5 patients at
     the 30011000 dose level, whereas 2 of 11 evaluable patients at the
     200/1000 dose level experienced dose-limiting toxicity.  There was no
     evidence of clinically relevant pharmacokinetic interactions between
     tipifarnib and gemcitabine.  Inhibition of farnesylation of HDJ2, a
     potential surrogate for Ras and/or other potentially relevant farnesylated
     proteins, was demonstrated in peripheral blood mononuclear cells at all
     dose levels.  Partial responses were noted in patients with advanced
     pancreatic and nasopharyngeal carcinomas.
          Conclusions: On the basis of the results of this study, the
     tipifarnib/gemcitabine dose level of 200/1000 is recommended for
     disease-directed studies.  At this dose level, biologically relevant
     plasma concentrations of tipifarnib that consistently inhibit protein
     farnesylation in vitro are achieved and drug-induced inhibition of protein
     farnesylation is measured in most patients.
AN   2003:951959  SCISEARCH <<LOGINID::20071126>>
GA   The Genuine Article (R) Number: 737CW
TI   A phase I, pharmacokinetic, and biological study of the
     farnesyltransferase inhibitor tipifarnib in combination with gemcitabine
     in patients with advanced malignancies
AU   Patnaik A (Reprint); Eckhardt S G; Izbicka E; Tolcher A A; Hammond L A;
     Takimoto C H; Schwartz G; McCreery H; Goetz A; Mori M; Terada K; Gentner
     L; Rybak M E; Richards H; Zhang S; Rowinsky E K
CS   Canc Therapy & Res Ctr S Texas, Inst Drug Dev, 7979 Wurzbach, Suite Z400,
     San Antonio, TX 78229 USA (Reprint); Canc Therapy & Res Ctr S Texas, Inst
     Drug Dev, San Antonio, TX 78229 USA; Brooke Army Med Ctr, Ft Sam Houston,
     TX 78234 USA; Kumamoto Univ, Sch Med, Kumamoto 8608556, Japan; Johnson &
     Johnson, Pharmaceut Res & Dev, Titusville, NJ 08560 USA
CYA  USA; Japan
SO   CLINICAL CANCER RESEARCH, (15 OCT 2003) Vol. 9, No. 13, pp. 4761-4771.
     ISSN: 1078-0432.
PB   AMER ASSOC CANCER RESEARCH, 615 CHESTNUT ST, 17TH FLOOR, PHILADELPHIA, PA
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19106-4404 USA.
DT Article; Journal
LA English
REC Reference Count: 31
ED Entered STN: 14 Nov 2003
Last Updated on STN: 14 Nov 2003
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 2 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Apoptosis and TRAF-1 cleavage in Epstein-Barr virus-positive nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells treated with doxorubicin combined with a farnesyl-transferase inhibitor.
AB Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-associated nasopharyngeal carcinomas (NPC) are much more sensitive to chemotherapy than other head and neck carcinomas. Spectacular regressions are frequently observed after induction chemotherapy. However, these favorable responses are difficult to predict and often of short duration. So far there have been only few experiments to investigate the mechanisms which underline the cytotoxic effects of anti-neoplastic drugs against NPC cells. In addition, these studies were performed almost entirely on EBV-negative cell lines therefore not truly representative of NPC cells. For the first time, we have used two EBV-positive NPC tumor lines derived from a North African (C15) and a Chinese (C666-1) patient as in vitro targets for a panel of anti-neoplastic agents. Doxorubicin, taxol and in a lesser extent cis-platinum efficiently inhibited NPC cell proliferation at clinically relevant concentrations, but all three agents failed to induce apoptosis. However, massive apoptosis of C15 cells was achieved when doxorubicin (1μM) was combined with a farnesyl-transferase inhibitor, BIM 2001 (5μM). Moreover, this apoptotic process was associated with a caspase-dependent early cleavage of the TNF-receptor associated factor 1 (TRAF-1) molecule, a signaling adaptor which is specifically expressed in latently EBV-infected cells. TRAF-1 cleavage might become a useful indicator of chemo-induced apoptosis in EBV-associated NPCs. .COPYRGT. 2002 Elsevier Science Inc. All rights reserved.
AN 2003032414 EMBASE <<LOGINID::20071126>>
TI Apoptosis and TRAF-1 cleavage in Epstein-Barr virus-positive nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells treated with doxorubicin combined with a farnesyl-transferase inhibitor.
AU Vicat J.-M.; Ardila-Osorio H.; Khabir A.; Brezak M.-C.; Viossat I.; Kasprzyk P.; Jlidi R.; Opolon P.; Ooka T.; Prevost G.; Huang D.P.; Busson P.
CS P. Busson, UMR 1598, Institut Gustave Roussy, 39 rue Camille Desmoulins, 94805 Villejuif, France. pbusson@igr.fr
SO Biochemical Pharmacology, (1 Feb 2003) Vol. 65, No. 3, pp. 423-433.
Refs: 47
ISSN: 0006-2952 CODEN: BCPCA6
PUI S 0006-2952(02)01449-1
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 016 Cancer
029 Clinical and Experimental Biochemistry
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 30 Jan 2003
Last Updated on STN: 30 Jan 2003

=> index bioscience
FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED
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                                                        ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     14.51      71.29

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INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE,
       AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS,
       CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB,
       DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 10:12:19 ON 26 NOV 2007

69 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view
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=> s (ras(w)oncogene) and (nasopharyn?)
          1   FILE ADISINSIGHT
          6   FILE BIOSIS
          5   FILE CAPLUS
          1   FILE EMBASE
          1   FILE ESBIOBASE
          2   FILE IFIPAT
          3   FILE MEDLINE
  44 FILES SEARCHED...
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          2   FILE TOXCENTER
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          9   FILE USPAT2

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L19  QUE (RAS(W) ONCOGENE) AND (NASOPHARYN?)

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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      0.63      71.92

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=> s (ras(w)oncogene) and (nasopharyn?)
L20           9 (RAS(W) ONCOGENE) AND (NASOPHARYN?)

=> dup rem l20
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L20
L21           7 DUP REM L20 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l21 not PY>2003
L22           7 L21 NOT PY>2003

=> d l22 1-7 ti abs bib
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L22 ANSWER 1 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI Genome wide detection of oncogene amplifications in nasopharyngeal carcinoma by array based comparative genomic hybridization.
AB We have applied the method of genomic microarray to investigate amplification of oncogenes throughout the genome of nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC). Array based comparative genomic hybridization (array CGH) allows simultaneous examination of 58 oncogenes commonly amplified in various human cancers. In the present study, we have examined 15 NPC samples including five cell lines, two xenografts and eight primary tumours with array CGH to reveal the particular oncogenes associated with this cancer. This is the first genome wide survey of multiple oncogene amplifications involved in the development of NPC. Non-random gene amplifications were identified for the first time in NPC on MYCL1 in 1p34.3 and on TERC and PIK3CA at 3q26.3. Other high level amplified oncogenes included NRAS, RAF1, MYB, EGFR, FGF4, EMS1, and D17S167. Highest frequencies of gain of novel oncogenes were detected on MYCL1 (66.7%), TERC (46.7%), ESR (46.7%), PIK3CA (40%), LAMC2 (33.3%), and CSE1L (33.3%).
AN 2002:198424 BIOSIS <<LOGINID::20071126>>
DN PREV200200198424
TI Genome wide detection of oncogene amplifications in nasopharyngeal carcinoma by array based comparative genomic hybridization.
AU Hui, Angela Bik-yu [Reprint author]; Lo, Kwok-Wai; Teo, Peter M. L.; To, Ka-Fai; Huang, Dolly P.
CS Department of Anatomical and Cellular Pathology, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Prince of Wales Hospital, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong, China
b677750@mailserv.cuhk.edu.hk
SO International Journal of Oncology, (March, 2002) Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 467-473. print.
ISSN: 1019-6439.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 13 Mar 2002
Last Updated on STN: 13 Mar 2002

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI Profiling expression patterns of nasopharyngeal carcinoma and normal nasopharynx using genefilter.
AN 2000:264536 BIOSIS <<LOGINID::20071126>>
DN PREV200000264536
TI Profiling expression patterns of nasopharyngeal carcinoma and normal nasopharynx using genefilter.
AU He, Zhiwei [Reprint author]
CS Cancer Res Institute, Hunan Med Univ, Changsha, China
SO Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research Annual Meeting, (March, 2000) No. 41, pp. 680. print.
Meeting Info.: 91st Annual Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research. San Francisco, California, USA. April 01-05, 2000.
ISSN: 0197-016X.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 21 Jun 2000
Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 2002

L22 ANSWER 3 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI EVALUATION OF RAS ONCOGENE ACTIVATION IN ARCHIVAL SPECIMENS OF NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA AND THYMOMA.
AN 1990:228054 BIOSIS <<LOGINID::20071126>>
DN PREV199038106192; BR38:106192
TI EVALUATION OF RAS ONCOGENE ACTIVATION IN ARCHIVAL SPECIMENS OF NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA AND THYMOMA.
AU LONG L Q [Reprint author]; KERR L B; THOMAS J A

CS ICRF/RCS HISTOPATHOL UNIT, 35-43 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON WC2A 3PN, UK
SO Journal of Pathology, (1990) Vol. 160, No. 2, pp. 156A.
Meeting Info.: 160TH MEETING OF THE PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, LONDON, ENGLAND, UK, JANUARY 3-5, 1990. J PATHOL.
CODEN: JPTLAS. ISSN: 0022-3417.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
FS BR
LA ENGLISH
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1990
Last Updated on STN: 12 May 1990

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI STUDIES ON ONCOGENE AND ITS PRODUCT OF HUMAN NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA.
AB Oncogene of nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) by means of external origin DNA transfection experiment and its gene products by immunohistochemical method have been studied. These DNA were isolated from human primary poorly differentiated NPC tissues and were transfected into NIH/3T3 mouse fibroblasts to induce the foci of the morphologically transformed cells in the culture, while DNA of normal placenta tissues failed to do so. The DNA were extracted from the primary and secondary transformed cells to analyse human sequence with human Alu sequence probe. The human sequence has been detected in the DNA of the primary and secondary transformed foci cells, while none of the human sequence was detected in the DNA of the control. The results indicated that human transforming sequences had been integrated into transformed cells. The malignant properties of the transformed foci cells were evidenced by tumorigenic experiment of nude mice. The transformed foci cells were inoculated subcutaneously in the nude mice and induced fibrosarcoma in vivo. The tumorigenic rate was 87.5%. It was further demonstrated that DNA from human NPC possessed carcinogenicity and induced malignant transformation. The primary result revealed that the transforming gene of NPC may be homologue to Ha-ras oncogene. The expression of Ha-ras gene products-p21 has been studied in human NPC tissues. The primary results showed a positive expression of p21 in human NPC tissues by immunohistochemical method. The positive rate was 90.4%.
AN 1990:133846 BIOSIS <<LOGINID::20071126>>
DN PREV199089072657; BA89:72657
TI STUDIES ON ONCOGENE AND ITS PRODUCT OF HUMAN NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA.
AU HUANG G [Reprint author]; BLAIR D; LI Y; LU S; MAO T; SOBG Y; NING Q; ZHANG W; CHEN X
CS INST CANCER RES, WEST CHINA UNIV MED SCI, CHINA
SO Journal of West China University of Medical Sciences, (1989) Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 347-351.
CODEN: HYDXET. ISSN: 0257-7712.
DT Article
FS BA
LA CHINESE
ED Entered STN: 13 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 13 Mar 1990

L22 ANSWER 5 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI STUDIES ON ONCOGENE OF NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA II. IDENTIFICATION OF THE ONCOGENE IN HUMAN NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA CELL LINE.
AB DNA transfection studies NIH3T3 cells as recipient had previously led to the identification of a transforming gene present in the CNE-2 cell line. Some oncogenes were used as probes to screen DNA of secondary foci, and the results showed that the tranforming gene present in the CNE-2 cell line has detectable homology to the C-Ha-ras oncogene.
AN 1990:48106 BIOSIS <<LOGINID::20071126>>
DN PREV199089025470; BA89:25470
TI STUDIES ON ONCOGENE OF NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA II.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE ONCOGENE IN HUMAN NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA CELL LINE.
AU LI Y [Reprint author]; ET AL
CS INST ONCOL, BEIJING
SO Acta Academiae Medicinae Sinicae, (1989) Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 116-119. CODEN: CIHPDR. ISSN: 1000-503X.
DT Article
FS BA
LA CHINESE
ED Entered STN: 11 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 11 Jan 1990

L22 ANSWER 6 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI TRANSFORMING ACTIVITY OF HUMAN NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA DNA.
AN 1987:137813 BIOSIS <<LOGINID::20071126>>
DN PREV198732066448; BR32:66448
TI TRANSFORMING ACTIVITY OF HUMAN NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA DNA.
AU HU L-F [Reprint author]; LI X-L; JIANG J-Q; YAO J; YU Y; CAO S-L; HUANG K-M; SHEN D-T; WANG L-P; GU J-R
CS DEP BIOCHEM MOLECULAR BIOL, SHANGHAI CANCER INST, WHO COLLABORATING CENTER CANCER RES, SHANGHAI, ROC
SO (1986) pp. 21-26. MAK, T. W. AND T.-T. SUN (ED.). CANCER PERSPECTIVE FOR CONTROL; INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM, BEIJING, CHINA, AUG. 18-21, 1985. IX+104P. ALAN R. LISS, INC.: NEW YORK, N.Y., USA. ILLUS. ISBN: 0-8451-4220-8.
DT Book
Conference; (Meeting)
FS BR
LA ENGLISH
ED Entered STN: 14 Mar 1987
Last Updated on STN: 14 Mar 1987

L22 ANSWER 7 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
TI The detection of the c-myc and ras oncogenes in nasopharyngeal carcinoma by immunohistochemistry.
AB Forty-one paraffin embedded specimens of primary nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) were examined to investigate the expression of c-myc and ras oncogenes. Sections were stained with the monoclonal antibodies myc 1-9E10 or ras Y13-259 and binding was detected using the ABC method. The intensity of staining for each tumour was assessed as nil, moderate or intense. The results indicated that 9 (22%) had intense staining for the c-myc oncogene, 28 (68%) had moderate staining and only 4 (10%) showed no staining. For the ras oncogene, 8 (19%) had intense staining, 22 (54%) moderate staining and 11 (27%) showed no staining. The patient's clinical data indicated no correlation between the expression of either c-myc or ras p21 and age, sex, smoking, tumour stage, antibody titre to EBV, or family history. No correlation was found between ras p21 expression and survival; however, overexpression of the c-myc oncogene correlated with a poor prognosis ($p < 0.05$). This study is consistent with investigations demonstrating that c-myc expression correlates with poor survival in head and neck tumours.
AN 94174958 MEDLINE <<LOGINID::20071126>>
DN PubMed ID: 8128845
TI The detection of the c-myc and ras oncogenes in nasopharyngeal carcinoma by immunohistochemistry.
AU Porter M J; Field J K; Leung S F; Lo D; Lee J C; Spandidos D A; van Hasselt C A
CS Department of Surgery, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin.
SO Acta oto-laryngologica, (1994 Jan) Vol. 114, No. 1, pp. 105-9. Journal code: 0370354. ISSN: 0001-6489.
CY Sweden
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals

EM 199404
ED Entered STN: 20 Apr 1994
Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 2000
Entered Medline: 11 Apr 1994